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Peonies, Iris and Phlox
For the Autumn of 1906



Cherry Hill Nurseries

T. C. THURLOW & CO., Proprietors, West Newbury, Mass.

These are our Specialties. We have cultivated them for over thirty years, and think they are the most desirable and satisfactory of any plants we grow, being hardy in the middle and northern states, also in Canada and the Provinces

PEONIES

WE have now on trial over six hundred varieties of Peonies (altogether too many); still we do not want to discard any until they are fully tested, or until they have flowered at least two seasons on our own grounds.

Many varieties that do well in Europe or the western part of this country, do not prove valuable here, and probably some that we should recommend would not do well abroad. Our aim is to get the best for this section, and we hope to print, early next year, a descriptive catalogue containing list of very best varieties, preparation of the ground, method of culture, best location, protection, etc., also a short history of the most popular varieties, season of blooming, size of plant (whether tall or dwarf), and best varieties for cut flowers for the market.

Our earliest Peonies were in bloom here this year May 18, the latest July 10. They are usually at their best with us about June 15 — this year, June 22. The Officinalis varieties are among the earliest and are valuable for cut flowers at Memorial time.

There is at present a great confusion of names among Peony-growers, both in this country and Europe. Several varieties are often introduced under the same name, then, too, they get badly mixed by using the same ground for a second crop. Peonies and Phlox will grow from seeds that

have been dropped, also pieces of roots left in the land are liable to come up and make a bad mixture. We never use land for either of these twice in succession.

The American Peony Society is doing good work at its trial grounds at Ithaca, N. Y., and we trust that in a few years, Peonies will be as correctly named as any other class of plants. We do not offer any but what were carefully examined by experts when in bloom this year, and we think they are as nearly correct as it is possible to get them at present.

One should not judge Peonies by the first year blooms (as these are apt to be small and inferior), but should wait till the second or third season, when the plants are well established.

We must again caution our friends against using any fresh or strong manure when planting Peonies. A moderate amount can be used to advantage, if well worked into the soil, at least one season before planting. We already see the evil effects of forcing Peonies at hot-house speed, in a dwarfed and diseased root and unhealthy plant. Peonies, like some people, do better in their healthy freedom than when subjected to luxurious living.

Our prices may appear high, compared with those of some other dealers, but those who have been buying Peonies freshly imported from Europe will appreciate the value of home-grown plants. Our plants have made an entirely new root-system, and are in a measure acclimated to this country.

We have no Peonies to offer at *wholesale* this year, except the *Officinalis* and some of the more common sorts; some of the newest we cannot supply even by the dozen, but only singly.

We would urge all customers to order their Peonies *early*, as they make their root growth in the Autumn, and it is desirable to get the plants well established before winter sets in; although we have never known them to be injured by the frost. *September* is the best time for planting, but they can be moved as late as November, or very early in April, before the spring growth begins. If the planting is left till late Autumn a whole year's growth, as well as a season's blooming, is lost.

Everything on this list will be packed in light boxes with clean moss, *packing free*, correctly and securely labeled, and sent by *express*, unless ordered otherwise. The Express Companies will carry all nursery stock at reduced rates.

Terms.—Cash with order, or a satisfactory reference from strangers. Dealers and those having a good rating, need not send reference.

SINGLE HERBACEOUS PEONIES

SERIES A.—50 cents each, except as noted.

Twelve varieties, one each, our choice, \$5.00. Single Peonies generally bloom early.

Adana, rich pink and flesh; a free bloomer; quite early; large. 75 cents each.
Areos, bright pink, fading to white.
Argus, rich deep rose.
Defiance, brilliant crimson.
Diana, deep rose.
Decora Elator, rich crimson, large; an *officinalis* variety. 75 cents each.
Dorothy, rose pink, edged silver white.
Dreadnought, crimson; extra fine. 75 cents each.
Emily, beautiful, soft rose pink; one of the best. 75 cents each.
Hermes, rosy pink.
Hesperus, deep pink, large and beautiful.
Lady Margaret Ferguson, a beautiful shade of soft pink.
Leucadia, rich rose.

Meteor, bright, dazzling crimson; extra fine. 75 cents each.
Millais, dark maroon.
Mrs. Key, tall; purplish crimson, yellow stamens. 75 cents each.
Prince Alexander, very fine cherry color.
Prince Bismarck, rich crimson.
Queen of May, delicate soft pink.
Stanley, rich, deep maroon crimson, pure gold-colored stamens; a free bloomer; very desirable. 75 cents each.
Surprise, handsome bright crimson. 75 cents each.
The Moor, rich, glowing maroon crimson. 75 cents each.
Victoria, brilliant crimson; extra fine. 75 cents each.

DOUBLE HERBACEOUS PEONIES

SERIES B.—35 cents each, except as noted.

Twelve plants, of twelve varieties, if desired, \$3.00.

Amalthea, silvery flesh; early.

Artemise, soft rose pink; fine.

Crimson Queen, bright purplish crimson; vigorous.

Cyclops, deep purplish crimson; brilliant.

Don Juan, blood red or deep rose.

Duchess of Teck, creamy white or pink.

Emma, white, tinged with purplish rose; large.

Euphemia, large and vigorous; a good bloomer; pink, suffused with flesh; late.

Francois Ortegat, purplish crimson; very showy.

Humei, rosy white.

Humei Carnea, peach, white center.

Madame Ducel, large, globular flower, glossy rose-lilac, shading to white.

Madame Lebon, purplish crimson, or cherry colored.

Officinalis rubra plena, the old-fashioned, early red variety; a brilliant, deep crimson. 25 cents each.

Pottsi, purplish crimson; showy. 25 cents each.

Reevesii, rose flesh, center petals red.

Rosamond, bright rose pink; free bloomer.

SERIES C.—50 cents each; \$5.00 per doz.

Achille, delicate flesh color; very fresh coloring.

Albion, cherry rose, center primrose yellow.

Auguste Lemonier, deep purplish red.

Colonel Wilder, bright rose; very double.

Dr. Bretonneau (Guérin), flesh guard petals, yellow center.

Edouard Andre, glossy crimson maroon, stamens golden yellow.

Henri Demay, brilliant crimson.

L'Esperance, rosy flesh, striped carmine; early.

Louis Van Houtte, brilliant satiny crimson; fine form.

M. Boucharat, large, rosy pink, petals edged white; late.

Nico, purplish cherry.

The Officinalis varieties are of European origin, and are of a different sort from the others, which are mostly from China. They bloom very early—about the third week in May—and are very desirable for cut flowers. The plants are dwarf.

Officinalis alba plena, pink, changing to pure white.

Officinalis rosea plena, rich rose; a fine bloomer.

Officinalis Tenuifolia flore pleno, very brilliant

crimson, almost scarlet; foliage beautifully and delicately cut; very early.

Pomponia, large, rosy pink; with salmon center.

SERIES D.—75 cents each; \$7.50 per doz.

Abotis, flesh, sulphur center; anemone flowered.

Acanum, large purplish red.

Anæmoneflora Rubra, a deep, glossy crimson; very showy.

Atlanta, rose, with white center.

Brennus, crimson; semi-double.

Dorchester (Richardson's), a beautiful soft pink, or cream color tinted pink; fine form; rather dwarf.

Festiva Maxima, always popular, and one of the very best, although not new; pure white, center petals splashed carmine; large.

Floral Treasure, fine bright pink; a good bloomer, and fragrant.

Galene, white, crimson center; very fine.

General Custer, bright rose, edged lighter; semi-double, showing two rows of golden stamens.

Grandiflora Rubra, very large and floriferous; dark purplish red; a very showy flower.

Labolas, dark velvety crimson.

Ladas, rose; very pretty flower.

Lady Derby, flesh color.

Madame Mechlin, very dark, brilliant cherry color; stocky.

Mlle. Renee Dessert, lilac, changing to silvery white.

Marechal Vaillant, violet rose; vigorous, late.

Pearl, white, shading to rose flesh or pink; fine form and flower.

SERIES D.—Continued.

Plutarch, deep crimson, stamens golden yellow; large and showy.
Psyche, outer petals rose, sulphur center.
Princess Ellen, purplish rose; very large, fine flower.
Queen Victoria, creamy white; broad guard petals; compact center, with a red blotch on central petal; fine variety.
Rosea Superbissima, cherry rose, fine.

Rossini, cherry rose, extra.
Rubra Superba (Richardson's), dark crimson, of fine form, and very fragrant; a vigorous grower and free bloomer; very late.
Thisbe, a fine, soft rose pink.
Torquemada, a fine, peach-colored variety.
Zephyrus, blush, central petaloïds, sulphur-colored.

SERIES E.—\$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

Agnes Mary Kelway, light rose guard petals, yellow petaloïds, with a rose tuft in center; very pretty.
Cavalleria Rusticana, dark purplish crimson; extra.
Ceres, soft pink, blush white center.
Comte de Diesbach, dark red or purple, grand flower.
Duc de Wellington, soft creamy white; fine shape.
Etta, bright dark rose; vigorous and a free bloomer; late.
Golden Harvest, rose guard petals, yellow petaloïds, tufted pink center.
Habid, deep pink; large and showy.
Helena, white, inner petals yellow.
Jeanne d'Arc, soft rose, center white, tinted carmine; very fine.
Joseph Chamberlain, rich crimson.
La Tulipe, large oval flower; white, laced crimson; late.
Lord Salisbury, crimson; very large and fragrant.
Madame Coste, flesh pink, center petals white, tinted flesh; very early.

Madame Geissler, very large; rose pink, shading to white or delicate flesh.
Madame Vilmorin, deep rose; very fine.
Marechal Mac-Mahon, rich, full carmine; free bloomer.
Marie Lemoine, creamy white; fine compact flower; dwarf plant; very late.
Prince George, a bright, glossy crimson, or purplish red; flower very lasting.
Princess Irene, guard-petals rose; petaloïds yellow, slightly blotched red.
Princess Maude, white, red tips.
Sir Charles Dilke, bright rose, tipped blush, showing the golden anthers; extra.
Sir Frederick Leighton, rich crimson, tipped white.
Thurlow's Double Red, winey red, of a shade not often found in a peony; large, and of fine form.
Triomphe de Paris, deep rose, inner petals buff.
Venus, a delicate flesh pink; beautiful compact flower; extra.
Zoe Calot, pretty soft pink; large and double.

SERIES F.—\$1.50 each, except as noted.

Adelaide Delache, deep rose, tipped white; a profuse bloomer.
Alexandre Dumas, bright rose, interlaced with cream; large flower; free bloomer.
Baroness Schroeder, flesh, changing to white; not new, but still scarce; vigorous, and a free bloomer; \$3.00 each.
Bridesmaid, listed by Kelway as a single variety; with us it has become semi-double. Flower white or delicate flesh, of the most exquisite form and beauty.
Couronne d'Or, pure white, stamens gold; of fine form, and very valuable as a late white variety.
Duchess of Sutherland, large, flesh pink; fine.
Duke of Devonshire, deep rose; large, very compact; good plant.

Felix Crousse, large, claret-red flower, globular, with a tufted center; late.
Glorie de Patrie, bright rose, tipped white; very full and sweet scented.
Grandiflora (Richardson's), silvery pink; large flower; very fragrant; late; extra.
Lady Beresford, large; soft blush pink, petals tipped with carmine.
Lady Carrington, flesh, very fine; fragrant.
Lady Helen Vincent, white, tinged flesh; semi-double; very handsome.
Madame Crousse, pure white; large, and very beautiful flower.
Madame de Verneville, a very valuable new peony; globular form; white, center petals tipped carmine; very fragrant; vigorous, and very floriferous.

A Few Desirable Trees and Shrubs

WITH

Brief Hints on Transplanting, Etc.

BY

T. C. THURLOW

OF THE

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES, West Newbury, Mass.

Having been for over fifty years actively engaged in the nursery business, with my father and grandfather both in the same business in this town and in "Old Newbury," it may be excusable in me to offer a few suggestions to those of less experience.

It is a lamentable fact that a large part of the trees planted are put into the ground just as they come from the nursery — without either pruning of root or branch — often into holes too small to admit the roots without being cramped, and without any fine rich soil for the new roots to feed upon. It is no wonder that so many trees die of starvation the first season, or linger along for years without ever giving satisfaction. All trees when received from the nursery, whether by rail in boxes or bundles, or by teams over the road, should be put at once into a cellar, or some tight shed or stable, where the roots will be entirely secure from sun and wind, and the *ends of every bruised root cut smooth with a sharp knife* (cutting from the under side), and any very long root shortened. If the land is not ready for planting, they should be at once "heeled in" in some dry, sheltered spot, and left there till the ground is ready for them. No tree should be planted till the water has dried out of the land and the soil will crumble in the hand and can be filled in compactly among the fine roots. To properly plant a large tree, or one of ordinary size, on the lawn or by the roadside, at least three men are necessary — one to hold the tree perfectly upright; the next (the most skillful) should be on his *knees*, placing the roots and packing the fine soil among them, filling in *firmly* every crevice, both under and among the roots, with the finest and best soil; the third, with a long-handled shovel, should throw in the best dirt just where and when it is needed. The heaviest part of the tree should lean, if any way, towards the southwest, as the prevailing winds in summer are from that direction, and the trees grow usually towards the east; as soon as the roots are well covered, the soil should be pressed firmly with the foot, and for large trees it should be *stamped* down, or firmed solid with a maul. To do this properly the land should be moderately dry, and not wet and clammy. No water should be used until the dirt has been firmed, and the hole is nearly full; then, if at any time, the watering should be *liberal*, several pailfuls, at least, for a large tree, and after it has dried away the soil should be drawn up around the tree. This will be watering enough for the season, unless it should be very dry. Ordinarily, in field and orchard planting, no water need be used. Nursery men do not often water trees in planting, but depend upon the rain and the dew.

Sometimes it may be necessary, in planting long avenues with trees, such as elms, maples, or willows, to run them through wet places, where the water will stand in the holes when planting. In such cases the trees may be planted on or near the top of the ground and loads of dirt placed around them, but in no case should trees be planted when the holes are partly filled with water. *Large, liberal holes* should in all cases be dug, especially for street and lawn trees; and on poor land at least *one* large cartload of fine rich loam should be put in the hole under each tree. This will depend somewhat on the quality of the land and size of the tree; for *very large* trees, three or four loads to a tree is none too much. No manure or fertilizer of any kind should

be put into the hole to come in contact with the roots, but should be spread on top in spring or fall, to be washed down by the rains. Mr. Jackson Dawson says: "We used from three to five loads of loam to a tree, in planting specimens on the hillsides at the Arnold Arboretum."

In planting orchard trees, especially in cultivated land, it may not be necessary to dig such large holes, as the top soil can be used around the roots; but I have always found it a *paying investment* to dig liberal holes and have plenty of soft, fine dirt under and among the roots. Some trees, like the pear and plum, whose roots naturally run down, require a much deeper hole than the grape, whose roots run near the surface. Some thirty years ago I planted a pear orchard in a good, strong, deep soil, which had been in cultivation a year or more. The trees were all Bartletts, and were planted 14 x 20 feet apart. The holes were dug four to five feet deep, and about five feet across; they were then filled nearly full with the surrounding top soil, and the trees planted in the center of each hole. The cost of digging these holes was not over fifteen to twenty cents each, and the trees have paid a *hundred fold* in fruit and vigor ever since.

PRUNING

All *deciduous* trees and shrubs should, as a rule, be severely pruned when transplanted. When a tree is dug, however carefully it may be done, a large part of the roots are left in the ground; and to restore the balance, as nature designed it, a corresponding part of the top should be cut away. Rapid growing trees, as the peach, should be cut back to a mere stick, while for apple, pear, plum, and young ornamental trees, it may be sufficient to shorten the top growth one half to three fourths; but, as a rule, *the poorer the root, the more should the top be cut in*. Such shrubs as *roses*, hydrangeas, altheas, and rapid growing vines, like grapes, woodbine, and honeysuckles, which generally have small roots compared with the tops, should be cut back severely; while large trees, as elms, maples, beech, chestnuts, etc., which have been several times transplanted, may need but little cutting in. It is always best, however, at that time to *shape* all trees, and cut out any weak or superfluous branches. Large trees should be securely *staked* for a year at least, or till the new roots will hold them in place; and where exposed on streets or in fields, should be protected from horses and other animals. *Evergreen trees*, if they have been frequently transplanted, do not require much pruning; but those of a loose open growth, and poor roots, are *very much benefited* by a severe cutting-in when transplanted. *Evergreen shrubs* (if nursery grown) do not generally require any pruning.

THE BEST SEASON FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

Spring is undoubtedly the best for all kinds — the earlier the better — after the ground is in suitable condition. Some should be planted *very early*, as the beech, larch, thorn, horse-chestnut, birch, etc., while others can be planted later, as the elm, maple, ash, magnolia, and all kinds of fruit trees. Evergreens are usually planted later, but large evergreens are safer planted *early*. In a favorable season, evergreens can be planted in August and September, and often do *better* than when planted in spring. *Evergreen Shrubs*, as rhododendrons, kalmias andromedas, etc., generally have a ball of earth attached to the roots, and can be planted safely as late as June. Fall planting can be recommended for many *hardy trees*, as elms, maples, ash, beech, poplars, and most fruit trees and hardy shrubs, though *peaches* and other stone fruits (in our climate) are safer planted in spring. Bulbous and tuberous-rooted plants do better planted in the fall — from August to November — and the more tender ones should be covered in winter.

THE BEST LOCATION FOR TREES AND SHRUBS

is pretty hard always to determine. Apples will adapt themselves to almost any location, if not too wet. Cherries and peaches do best on rather dry soils, while pears, plums, and quinces do better on moist, rich land. Currants and gooseberries do best on moist land, with partial

shade. Better not be in too much of a hurry in planting a place. It is well to study the habits and requirements of all trees—to have a plot of the grounds, to notice how the trees and shrubs will look when fully developed, not to plant *too thickly* or too near the buildings, and whatever is done, to do it *well*. Better not bring the trees onto the ground till the holes and trenches are dug, loam convenient, and men in readiness. Choose a still, quiet day, if possible, as high, cold winds are very injurious to the roots, and they should be exposed as little as possible. Bring out a few trees at a time, and plant very quickly. In planting evergreens, choose a still, *cloudy* day, if possible, and if just before a rain, the chances will be very much in your favor.

A FEW OF THE BEST AND MOST PROFITABLE TREES AND SHRUBS FOR THIS LOCALITY

As we are about forty miles north of Boston, we have the full benefit of a northern climate. Trees and shrubs that are considered hardy two hundred miles south of us are not wholly reliable here. We recommend in our catalogues only those which, after a series of years, have proved hardy throughout this part of New England, and in the same latitude west of us. We have also made a study of those trees (both evergreen and deciduous) which are best adapted to the seacoast, as our trade of late years has been very largely with residents of the "North Shore" all the way from Boston to Bar Harbor, Me. We will gladly give a list of such trees and shrubs to any one who will write for it.

First of all, as a tree indigenous to our northern country, I will mention the *Sugar Maple* as the *best*, everything considered, of all ornamental trees. As a street tree in town and village, or planted along our country roads, it stands at the head, both for beauty and profit; beautiful in shape and foliage, not liable to be broken by winds or ice—less subject to and more easily kept clean of all insects and diseases. It is the tree for planting on the "run-out farms" of New England for *sugar orchards*, which will in a few years become very profitable. Of the other maples, the *Norway* is a very handsome, desirable tree, better adapted to the seashore than the sugar maple. Varieties of this are very handsome, as the *Schwedlerii*, with crimson foliage in spring; *Reitenbachi* and *Geneva*, handsome bronze and purple foliage in autumn.

The *American Sweet Chestnut* is a profitable tree to plant for timber and fruit. It can be planted quite thickly on any high, bleak land, and in a few years will pay good interest on the investment. All of ours we grew from large selected northern nuts,—every way better than the small southern ones. The *American Beech*, when grown in a suitable rich, moist soil is called the "Queen of Trees." If planted in the fall, or *very early* in spring, it is quite sure to live. The *American White Ash* is a valuable tree, both as a street tree and for shade and timber. The *American Elm* every one knows and admires, but it requires large space and a long time to develop, and is more subject to insects than most other trees. There are several hardy *Magnolias*, which, with a little shelter and preparation of the soil, are unsurpassed in beauty, not only when in bloom in spring, but for their stately growth and ample foliage.

Among Evergreens I would name the *White Pine* (*pinus strobus*) as the most valuable evergreen in this or any other country. But the white pine forests of our Northern States are fast disappearing. Old growth of white pine lumber is now worth three times as much as thirty years ago. Our National Government, Forestry Associations, and people generally are waking up to the importance of this work; and it is to be presumed that more effort will be made to preserve our forest land and plant out large areas to trees, in the next twenty-five years, than has ever been done in this country before. Several public-spirited men during the last few years have planted large tracts of vacant land in the States of Vermont and New Hampshire with white pines, and they consider it a profitable investment. We have anticipated a demand, and have now many thousands of young pine trees, just suitable for planting out this spring. The *Concolor Fir*, from the high peaks of the Rocky Mountains, is a very beautiful tree, perfectly hardy in New England, and probably the handsomest evergreen tree ever introduced here. It is well adapted to the seashore, and will flourish within a few rods of the ocean. Being difficult to transplant, it should be handled with great care. The *Douglas*, *Pungens*, and *Engelmann Spruces* (all from the Rocky Mountains) are very valuable, and deserving of a place in the best grounds. The *American White Spruce*, too, is a tree of rare beauty, not half enough appreciated.

I have only space to mention a few valuable native shrubs, which have in the past been very much neglected, and which can be grown by any one who will use the proper conditions. First the *Mountain Laurel* (*kalmia latifolia*), than which there is no better evergreen shrub in America. It is found growing wild in many of the Southern States, and in favorable locations all through the North. It is generally found growing in the shade of other trees, oftener on a north hillside. Although we grow it by the thousand without shelter in our nurseries, it is every way better in growth and foliage if shaded somewhat from the noonday sun. It will grow in any ordinary soil, and once planted it is there, "A thing of beauty and a joy forever." The same conditions apply to our two native *Rhododendrons*, the *Maximum* and *Catawbiense*, only they may require more moisture and a better preparation of the soil.

Of our five native *Azaleas*, the *Arborescens*, the *Calendulacea (lutea)* and the *Vaseyi* are the finest, and should be used extensively in parks and gardens; planted in clumps or masses, along some river bank or pond, nothing can be more attractive.

If these "hints" should be of value to any amateur or tree planter, I shall be abundantly rewarded for offering them; but, as a nursery-man, I must ask one favor of my friends and customers in return, viz.:

TO SEND YOUR ORDERS EARLY

It is better to engage your trees *at least* two or three weeks before planting time. To dig a lot of trees, especially large ones, is a big job. An extra lot of men cannot be secured at a minute's notice, and, as a rule, we fill orders in rotation. Deciduous trees should be dug as soon as possible after the frost is out in the spring, and, if not wanted immediately, can be set back into the holes, or "heeled in" till the ground is ready for planting. Evergreens should not be lifted till wanted, and then should be planted immediately. In autumn trees should not generally be dug till the leaves have been killed by frost, and the wood well ripened. Bulbs and herbaceous plants do not come under this rule, but can be planted much earlier.

For further particulars I would refer to our several circulars, which will be sent gratis to all applicants.

SERIES F.—Continued.

Madame Emile Galle, clear shell pink, of medium size and fine form; late.

Madame Jules Calot, beautiful tender rose, border lighter.

Madame Loise mere, beautiful flesh pink, petals edged with crimson; large flower; late.

Marquise de Lory, an old variety, but still one of the best; light flesh, stamens golden yellow; one of the most deliciously fra-

grant of peonies, reminding one of the water-lily.

M. Dupont, white, petals striped carmine; a well-formed lasting flower, rather late; will become very popular.

Sir William Harcourt, rich, glowing crimson, very bright color; vigorous.

Ville de Nancy, winey crimson; very large and full; late; very lasting as a cut flower.

We have a lot of mixed Peonies — all good varieties, both single and double, which we offer at a bargain, viz.: 25 cents each, \$2.00 per doz. \$12.00 per hundred.

SELECT LIST OF HARDY GARDEN

PHLOX

LAST fall we planted out about twenty thousand Phlox in well-prepared land, and they are now as good as we have ever grown. They are not feeble plants, direct from a green-house, such as we often buy, but strong two-year-old plants. We have carefully weeded out all the mixtures, and think that Nurserymen and Florists have here a rare chance to stock up with some of the best Phlox in the country. We give at least one strong stalk, but cannot give "clumps" except by special rates.

By a selection of varieties Phlox may be had in bloom from the first of July until the middle of September, or, by cutting back the plants early in the season, it is possible to keep them in flower through September. If customers desire it, we will select the varieties for them.

Phlox and Iris do much better if planted in the Autumn — from the middle of September until November — or early in the spring. Peonies and Phlox may very well be packed and shipped together — preferably in September and early October. The Iris at the same time or a little later.

Some varieties of Phlox attain a height of four feet, or even more; others about three feet, while still others rarely get above two feet. For the benefit of those of our customers who desire to plant the Phlox in borders or beds, with the tall varieties in the rear and the dwarf ones in front, we have indicated the height of each kind as "tall," "medium," or "dwarf."

SERIES A.

We have selected twelve kinds as the *best* for general cultivation in this country, feeling sure that they will give good satisfaction. They are all clean, healthy plants and bright colored flowers. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen (one of each, if desired); \$7.00 per hundred, for a general assortment.

Argon, dwarf; soft pink, changing to a blush, a very delicate and rare color; a free bloomer.

Candeur, dwarf; pure white flowers, in a large truss; very fine.

Etta's Choice, very tall; pure white; vigorous and a free bloomer; very late, and valuable for cut flowers.

Huxley, rather dwarf; clear white, bordered with lilac, which gives it a variegated look; quite unique.

Le Feu de Monde, tall brilliant crimson or flame color; similar to Madame Meuret, but one or two weeks later.

Le Pole Nord, tall, medium-sized flower, white' with a crimson eye; one of the best tall' late-blooming varieties.

Le Soleil, medium; beautiful soft rose, shaded pink; one of the best Phlox in our collection; blooms constantly and abundantly throughout July, August, and September, and is very valuable for cutting.

Lumineux, tall; large flowers, brilliant rose, with a slight tinge of carmine; rosy white center.

Madame Meuret, tall; flame color, changing to rich salmon; center deep carmine;

SERIES A.—Continued.

one of the very best varieties, and always satisfactory. We have had this Phlox for over twenty-five years. Not subject to mildew or any other disease.

Madame Pape-Carpentier, dwarf; large, pure white, waxy flowers, borne in large trusses; very fine.

Richard Wallace, tall; white, with violet-

red center; a good old sort, always clean and fresh.

Saison's Lierval, tall; large white flowers, with deep rose eye; vigorous and floriferous. Not surpassed by any of its color to-day, although imported from Belgium over twenty years ago.

SERIES B.

The following are newer varieties and have not been so long on trial, but we think that they will give good satisfaction. Some of them, being still rare, can be supplied only singly or by the dozen. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred, our selection.

Albatre, medium; large white flower, in a fine truss.

Amphitryon, dwarf; soft lavender, with white center.

Andreas Hoffer, medium; pure white; early and continuously in flower.

Astier Rehu, tall; violet-purple and white, with large white center; large flower.

Bacchante, medium; very large flowers; deep rosy carmine, bright red eye.

Berenice, dwarf; a fine pure white.

Brunette, medium; a new variety; deep crimson-rose.

Cameron, dwarf; apple-blossom pink, with a white eye; rather poor grower.

Carillon, tall; bronze-red, violet center.

Charles Darwin, tall; a brilliant, soft salmon, with violet eye; very fine.

Coeur de Lion, very tall; a fine bright carmine, with a deep crimson eye.

Colibri, medium; variegated rose, dark rose center.

Coquelicot, medium; bright vermillion, purple center; very beautiful, but a rather feeble grower.

Duguesclin, tall; bluish violet, white edge.

Esperance, medium; pale mauve, white center.

Eugene Danzanvilliers, medium; large truss of soft lavender, with a large white center.

Fanfluche, medium; satiny rose, violet center.

Fantome, medium; light violet, with a large white eye; very fine flowers.

Fiancee, dwarf; white flowers, in a fine truss.

Flambeau, tall; fine scarlet, crimson eye, large flower, and good grower.

Independence, medium; flowers pure white, large, in a fine pyramidal head.

Lafayette, very tall; white, tinted violet, with a large red eye.

La Neige, dwarf; pure white, perfect flowers.

Lnaboire, tall; rosy scarlet, large violet center.

Le Cygne, dwarf; pure white, fine form; a little later than Fiancée.

Le Mahdi, medium; fine bright purple.

Matador, medium; vermillion, cherry-red eye.

Meteore, medium; rose pink.

Miss Lingard, tall; white with small red eye; early flowering.

Mozart, medium; rosy salmon, blood-red center; large trusses.

Mr. Gladstone, medium; soft, satiny violet-rose, with a bright red eye; large panicles.

Parthenon, dwarf; rose, white center; very large flower.

Stanislas, tall; carmine-violet, purple center.

Thebaide, dwarf; bright, soft salmon.

Tivoli, dwarf; reddish violet; large flowers.



JAPAN IRIS

WE have one of the finest collections of Japan Iris (*Iris Kaempferi*) in the country, and we have a few each of the following to offer. They may be transplanted in spring or fall; but if in the fall it should be early so that the roots may become well established by winter. Iris do best in damp—not wet—ground, but will grow well in any good garden soil. They bloom for several weeks, and the beautiful orchid-like flowers are not surpassed by any of their season. They are at their best in July.

Many of our plants were divided and reset last fall, hence they will not have large roots, although they will be large enough to produce flowers next year.

Some of the varieties have been renamed in this country, but the names of the new Japanese sorts are so cumbersome that we have omitted them from our list, and have designated them merely by their numbers.

SERIES A.

The following are all well-tested, good varieties. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

Commodore Perry, very dark violet-red; medium sized flower, double.
Harlequin, whitish lavender; large.
No. 11, dark velvety blue.
No. 17, violet-blue, striped white and yellow; large.
No. 21, velvety blue; double; vigorous.

No. 22, light red, striped white; center yellow; large.
No. 32, deep violet-blue; strong.
No. 45, pure white; a strong grower.
No. 47, white; early.
No. 50, red, striped white; vigorous.

SERIES B.

The following are among the best in the country; all are thoroughly tested. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred.

Comet, red, veined gray; large and floriferous.
Souvnier, red, with white blotches; fine.
Tokio, light blue, striped white; large.
Yokohama, light blue, tinted red; large, double flowers; a strong grower.
No. 1, white, yellow center; fine.
No. 7, dark indigo blue.
No. 8, grayish white, striped blue; violet tuft in center.
No. 9, red, striped white; large flowers; vigorous and very floriferous.
No. 10, red, mottled white; double; large.
No. 13, white, edged red; center petals yellow; stocky.
No. 14, grayish white, veined blue; double; a strong grower.
No. 15, grayish white, striped red; double; vigorous.
No. 16, deep blue; double; vigorous and floriferous.

No. 18, large white flowers, edged red.
No. 19, grayish white, striped blue; large and abundant flowers.
No. 24, dark red violet; large and fine.
No. 25, dark blue, center bluish purple.
No. 27, gray, striped red, large flowers in abundance.
No. 28, pure white; double; large.
No. 30, pure white; very vigorous.
No. 31, grayish white, with red stripes; fine.
No. 34, dark maroon, mottled white; vigorous.
No. 35, white, edged with red; center yellow.
No. 39, rich red, striped white; large.
No. 42, pure white, center yellow; semi-double; large flowers in abundance.
No. 44, clear lavender blue, striped white; large and vigorous; fine.

GERMAN IRIS

THE German Iris is very beautiful — perfectly hardy — blooming through May and June.
We have over forty varieties — the best we could obtain in Europe.

They do better if planted early in the fall as they can then get well established by winter, but may be planted with safety either spring or fall.

Price, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. Very choice varieties, 25 cents each. A few 35 and 50 cents each.

We have at different times, secured numerous prizes and medals from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for our Peonies and Phlox. In 1893 we were awarded the Appleton silver medal for Peonies; four Kelway medals at different times; and first prizes every year for ten or twelve years. This year (1906), on June 15, we were awarded five prizes by the American Peony Society, and the same day, seven by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

N.B.—We are very glad to have people visit our grounds at any time during the summer, and will ensure them polite attention, whether they are purchasers or not, but we would like to have it understood that *we do not do business on Sunday*, and our grounds are not open to visitors on that day.

